and Scott.

Not even the bloody repulses recently in-

flicted by the Boers of South Africa on the British forces under Gens. Methuen and

Buller were so surprising or appalling as

the losses of Sir Edward Packenham at

New Orleans in January, 1815, when his

command met with the most disastrous de-

feat ever sustained by a British army. In

that campaign the American commander

used three war horses, the favorite being

a bright bay stallion, on which Jackson

was mounted on that fateful 8th of Janu-

ary. The charger Marion is mentioned in

the popular ballad of "The Battle of New

So far as the writer is aware, none of

Old Hickory's biographers affords any in-formation concerning his battle steeds, and

curiously enough the writer is indebted for almost all that is known of his celebrated war horse to Chaplain General Gleig, the

cers who fought in the battle of New Or-

The Tennessee frontiersman, politician and soldier was a fine rider, an ardent admirer of horses, and the owner of many

fast runners that he was fond of racing.

Not a few of them were sons of his charger Marion. Lieut. Lavack, the only unwound-ed British officer who surmounted the American parapets in the battle of New

Orleans, was kindly spoken to by Jackson, then mounted on his war horse, and later

described both to his friend Gleig, then

described both to his friend Gleig, then captain of an infantry regiment. Sixty years after the terrible disaster, the venerable chaplain general of the British army, under his own roof on the estate of Strathfieldsaye, repeated to the writer Lavack's account of Jackson and his magnificent buttle charger Marten. A fine per-

nificent battle charger Marion. A fine por-trait of "Old Hickory" and his horse as they appeared at the time of his great vic-

tory may be seen in the city hall, New York. It was painted by John Vanderlyn.

Taylor's Old Whitey.

The Duke of Wellington possessed three

arge and valuable estates in Great Britain,

Belgium and Spain, presented to him by

the governments of those countries for

military services of an important character

rendered to them during the Napoleonic

wars. When the present writer was, for

the first time, a guest at the great com-mander's English estate of Strathfieldsaye, with its large mansion and 5,000 acres, he

saw hanging in his sleeping room a colored

lithograph of Gen. Zachary Taylor mount-

last survivor among the commis

Orleans."

leans.

Gen. James G. Wilson in Our Animal Friends.

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We desire to call the attention of young ladies and gentlemen who are to participate in commencement and graduation exercises to the most extensive line of footwear for such occasions in

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Shoes for cycling, tennis, golf and riding, in all the new and desirable shapes.

Before starting on your summer trip stop in and look over our line of shoes for travel.

If inconvenient for you to call send in your order by mail-it will receive our close and careful attention.

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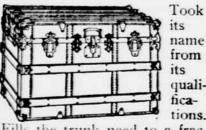
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Basswood box - lined throughout-stayed and braced with steel bands and hardwood strips - with iron-clamped cor-

Ideal Special, \$8.25.

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Another leader, Convenient — sightly, Basswood box, braced with hardwood slats, edges clamped with frombolts side and ends—Excelsior lock—Easily a \$6.50 value—for \$4.50.

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Extra deep Sole Leather Case—hand riv-eted—lined with Irish linen. As fine a piece of traveling furniture as was ever sold for \$8.00. Our price, \$6.50.

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SWEET POTATO FARMING to a minimum when farmers organize and

PAPER BY MR. D. M. NESBIT, A MARYLAND GROWER.

Department of Agriculture Considers the Product in Developing and Extending Foreign Market.

A paper on "Sweet Potato Farming in the United States," prepared by Mr. D. M. Nesbit, a practical sweet potato grower of Maryland, at the request of the Department of Agriculture, has just been printed by the latter, and will soon be distributed to those interested who make application

Through Major Henry E. Alvord, chief of the dairy division, bureau of animal industry, by whose efforts the sweet potato was included among the products for bureau consideration in promoting the development and extension of foreign markets, Mr. Nesbit laid before the department certain data relative to the availability of sweet potatoes and their products as articles of export, and was appointed special agent to take charge of the experimental shipments which were subsequently made by the department. The information Mr Nesbit acquired regarding sweet potato farming in the United States, in part, fol-

lows: The increase of interest in the sweet potato as an article of food is both a and result of improvements in varieties methods of propagating, planting, fertilizing, cultivating, harvesting, storing, shiping, cultivating, harvesting, storing, snip-ping and cooking. A few years ago sweet potatoes were rarely seen in the northern parts of the United States after Novem-ber. Now, by the use of suitable cars, they are shipped long distances in winter with safety, and through the introduction of carping the irruse is still further extendof canning their use is still further extendof canning their use is still further extended. Dried sweet potatoes and sweet potato flour, starch, glucose and alcohol are not new products, but they have never been of commercial importance. Now inventors are active in perfecting machinery and processes by which they expect to be able to make these products of such excellence and so cheaply as to insure a large demand for them in home and foreign markets. for them in home and foreign markets. The value of the sweet potato vines and roots for stock feeding is only beginning to be understoood.

The sweet potato thrives only in a warm climate. Where there is no frost it is perennial. A temperature below 45 degrees injures it, and frost is immediately fatal. On soils suited to the sweet potato it may be grown wherever the large dent varieties of maize reach maturity, but when grown near its northern limit or at high altitudes it generally lacks sweetness and flavor. This loss of quality must be attributed to the cool nights which are likely to prevail in high latitudes and at considerable vations in lower latitudes during the latter part of the growing season, a condition which does not admit of the growing of sweet potatoes in a large way. possible, however, for farmers to have their own supply of excellent sweet potatoes and enough for sale at good prices to pay all expenses by starting plants in pots transferring them to the open ground when danger of frost is past. If threatened with frost after the plants are set out they may be easily covered, and for this purpose nothing is more convenient than the common strawberry basket.

Matter of Transplanting.

In transplanting it is not necessary to remove the cylinders. By starting the plants early the tubers are formed under as favorable conditions as prevail later in lower latitudes or at less elevation. For profitable general field culture the sweet potato requires at least four months of warm weather, free, not only from frost, but from cold winds and from the cool nights that prevail in summer at the north and at high altitudes everywhere. Sweet potatoes do not suffer as quickly as Irish potatoes from drought, but are injured by excessive rainfall and over-irrigation.

that will not adhere to the potatoes. If the best quality is desired, soils which have an excess of organic matter should be avoided. Excellent sweet potato lands abound on the Atlantic slope from New Jersey to Florida, and are not unknown in clous fertilizing and in seasons of well-distributed rainfall, produces fair crops of sweet potatoes, which are of excellent qual-ity. Where suitable sandy soils are not available, a good substitute is sometimes found in those of slaty origin.

The question of fertilizers is so closely related to that of soils that the two cannot be separated. The first and plainest function of the soil in its relation to the plant is to give the plant a place. A soil which should do not more than this would be a plant hotel on the European plan, furnishing room without board. Every soil, however poor, does more than this. Every soil contributes of its own substance to the nourishment of the plant. It will be understood that reference is made to natural soils, not to sand which has been sterilized artificially for experiments in pot

The sweet potato needs potash, nitrogen and phosphoric acid. One of these elements of fertility is not more essential than an-other, but in point of quantity they are other, but in point of quantity they are taken in the order given. If either of them is not available in the soil in sufficient quantity it must be supplied or the crop will suffer. It is of importance to a planter to know approximately the deficiencies, at the least cost, and he can learn much from the experience of others without copying

Sweet Potato Yield.

The yield of sweet potatoes varies widely, according to variety, quality of land, season, fertilizers, culture, etc. Under favorable conditions, in check planting a barrel of primes from 100 hills is a good yield, or a barrel from 125 plants 18 inches apart in a row. In a good crop there may be a barrel of seconds to every five barrels of primes, more or less, according to the method of sorting. Extremes of yield go far above and drop as far below the figures here given.

Sweet potatoes do not bear rough handling, and for this reason they are more commonly shipped in packages than in bulk, as are Irish potatoes. Barrels are preferred, but many are shipped in halfbarrel crates, particularly early in the season. Second flour barrels and new and second-hand produce barrels are commonly used. They vary in cost, according to quality, supply and demand, from 5 to 20 cents each. New half-barrel crates cost in small lots from 12 to 15 cents each. The disadvantages of transporting to

and selling in distant markets are reduced

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and imporper advertisements offered for insertion in its columns :: :: :: :: :: 1:

This is a cogent reason why The Star's classified advertising columns are so generally used and so widely read :: :: :: :: 1

WAR HORSES OF RENOWN sell through a common agent. This truth is illustrated in the history of a produce exchange on the eastern shore of Vir-ginia. The two counties of the eastern CELEBRATED BATTLE CHARGERS PRIZED BY FAMOUS GENERALS. Some of the Best Known Were Those Ridden by Jackson, Taylor

shore of Virginia produce large quantities of sweet potatoes. Before the formation of the exchange the crop was put up in a careless way, without grading, and sold without inspection. The prices obtained were necessarily very low, and the whole business was upsatisfactory in the exbusiness was unsatisfactory in the ex-treme. The exchange was organized with a central office and management, and with subagents at all principal shipping points in the two counties, the subagents having connection by telephone with the central office. A system of inspection was adopted, produce was graded, dishor, sellers were excluded, favorable arrangements were made with transportation companies, cor-respondence was opened with reliable commission houses, market reports were received by telegraph, and business principles were applied generally. In less than two years a good degree of order has taken the place of former chaos. In other parts of Virginia, in North Carolina and in some of the best sweet potato sections of Maryland the old careless ways prevail, with results that must be exceedingly unsatisfactory to growers.

The sweet potato is a tropical or subtropical plant. Where frost never comes it is perennial, and the question of storing does not enter. In nearly all parts of the United States it must be treated as an exotic, and when the winters are long and severe the question of storing the tubers becomes very important. In sections where frosts never penetrate the ground more than a few inches, sweet potatoes are stored in mounds on well-drained land and covered with leaves, straw or corn stalks, and, as cold weather approaches, a blanket of earth is added. A temporary roof of boards is sometimes placed over the mounds to shed the rain. In some places low huts are built of logs and slabs and covered with earth. These methods are primitive and unsatisfactory, and when losses are considered they are expensive. They are still commonly practical south of the Potomac river, though some of the more enter-prising growers are adopting modifications of the methods now employed in Maryland. Delaware, New Jersey, the eastern shore of Virginia and other sections, where sweet potatoes are stored in large quantities for winter and spring markets. In the south-ern Piedmont region sweet potatoes are sometimes stored in caves, natural or artificial, and with good results. These methods have been in use in the south for generations without essential change.

In what may be called the commercial sweet potato belt the methods of storing have been revolutionized within thirty years. Before the civil war the northern cities had no regular supply of sweet po-tatoes, and with the methods of storing then followed such a supply would not have been practicable. Whether the adoption of better methods of storing is the cause or a result of a greatly increased demand for sweet potatoes is not import-ant. It is sufficient to note that with improved methods of storing there is a more uniform supply and a larger demand.

PUZZLES FOR POSTMEN. Long Names Derived From Language of the Red Men.

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial. Most Maine people who are of a fair degree of intelligence know how, after at least a readable fashion, to spell, and, what is more, how to pronounce the hundreds of jawbreaking Indian names which glare from the map of the state. Few states have more Indian names on their maps

Some day years hence they will be valuable and the people who live at the places blessed with the Abenaki terminology will be proud and happy. At this age of villes and burgs and fields and other endings the long and frequently musical Indian names appear ridiculous and unnecessary to persons who live outside the state. The names will be valuable some time as relics of a dead language, the Abenaki tongue.

When the Penobscot Indians are no more the language will be no more. It may be but it will come about sooner or later that all the Indian tradition in Maine In a suitable climate and with good cultivation the sweet potato will thrive on any well-drained soil. Nevertheless, it but it will be too bad. soils unless intended for stock feeding. It come contracted and finally will disappear.

is not always practicable to harvest the One can see already how this is to be. As crop when the ground is dry, and such a place begins to grow in importance, comsoils, unless they are very dry, adhere to mercial or otherwise, if its name is too long the tubers and so detract from their value. or too unpronounceable for every-day use, Moreover, the quality of sweet potatoes it is cut down once or twice until it is short grown on these soils is relatively low. The enough to handle easily in ordinary conbest soil for the sweet potato is a light, versation and correspondence. In this way well-drained but not leachy sandy loam, the original spelling and pronunciation and consequently the meaning of a great number of the names will be lost. As long ago as the early fiftles, when Henry David Thoreau came to Maine and

made a special study of the Indian names and their meanings, even then the words the Atlantic coast region there are also large tracts of barren sand having no retentive subsoil. Even such land with the land w names with their meanings as nearly as he could make them out, but in many cases they are construed doubtfully, as he him-If one were today to attempt such a task

would quickly find that even these few years have made a great difference in the spelling of names, and it would be discovered that corruptions of names frequently used are the rule and not the exception. For instance, Debsconeag for Katepsconegon is a good example. Caucmagomoc for Caucomgomoc is another; Abol for Aboljackarmegassic and Aboljackamegas is another, and perhaps in the light of swiftly moving time one of the most forgivable. The spelling of names is strange and wonderful, and the variety of lettering that can be found on various maps of the state, all supposed to be authentic, is bewildering. Millinocket with one "I" or with two "t's" puzzled the Boston and Albany mapmakers for a long time last fall. There are Was-satacook, Wassataquiok and Wissataquiok. Nobody is competent to say which is to be preferred. There are Ktaadn, Kahdn and Katahdin; Seboels, Sebools and Sebols. Take your choice. There has been a long, hard-fought struggle over Abenaki and another over Norumbega. They have been spelled differently a hundred times by writers ever since they were known at all.

To be sure, in old days, before dictionaries could be bought (unabridged) for \$1.25, people who could spell a word in the greatest variety of ways were considered greatest variety of ways were considered immensely erudite, but conformation to one rule is so necessary in these days of mails and telegrams and directories that he who overrides should be looked upon as

he who overrides should be looked upon as a malefactor against the social system. Kenduskeag has been rudely handled by time; from Condeskeag and Conduskeak, besides other variations, it has come to be forever Kenduskeag, which may or may not be right. Short names like Molunkus, Nicatous, Ripogenus, Telos and the like will probably always remain as they are, but whatever is to become of Pockwockamus, Sourdnahunk or Sowadnehunk, Passamagmock and Chemquasabamticook?
Passadumkeag, Macwahoc, Passama-

quoddy and Mattawamkeag are too intimately related to the history of Maine since the white men have been here, but they may change just as Millinocket is in danger of losing one of its l's. These names are pretty well known, and though they are naturally misspelled, they are fairly well treated most of the time.

There is a name, though, which is mauled

and man-handled and ink-splashed and brutalized and tortured beyond recognition every day in the year. It is an innocent name enough, although it must be admitted that the spelling of it takes time and intelligence if one has merely heard it pronounced a couple of times by a careless

Speaker.

It is Wytopitlock. The postmaster of this place began to notice the different ways of place began to notice the different ways of spelling some time ago, and he made a collection of some of the more remarkable of them as they came along on the outsides of envelopes directed to residents of the town. The place isn't very big, which is lucky. Consider the trials of that postmaster if the town was as large as Bangor and all the people who wrote letters spelled Wytopitlock differently! The postmaster knows all the methods. He has to. Here they



Flytopitlock, Wytopills, Wyte Pedlock, White Oak Padlock, Withoretock, Witipidlock, Westapitlock, Westapitlock, Wytopillock, Mitaplock, Wadopitlocs, Peadloock, Weetopedloock

No Robber of His Race. From the Chicago Record-Herald. "Jones, you borrow an awful lot of trou-

ble."
"Well, I'm always willing to lend it.

ed on a white charger, well known in the army and throughout the country as Old Whitey. The general is represented wear ing a broad-brimmed straw hat, and with his right leg thrown over the pommel of the saddle, a favorite position with "Old Rough and Ready." This counterfeit presentment of Taylor and his war horse, or some other picture of the hero of Buena Vista and his white charger, was a household ornament in this country about half a century ago. The writer, on inquiry of Wellington's

eldest son, learned that the picture was sent to the "Iron Duke" by an anonymous New York admirer during the Mexican war and that his father was so much amused with the droll representation of the successful American commander that he or-dered the lithograph to be handsomely framed and hung in the apartment known as the coronation chamber, where it remains to this day. En passant it may be mentioned that the illustrious English soldier displayed the deepest interest in Tay-lor's and Scott's Mexican campaigns, closely following all their movements from the battle of Palo Alto to the surrender of the City of Mexico. Wellington also entertained a high opinion of Gen. Jackson.

Old Whitey was the most famous steed of the Mexican war. Gen. Wm. B. Frankvorite horse, and was as well known to his army as the general himself. He was snow white, and the general always rode him, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his staff officers, who were apprehensive that his color would make him too prominent a mark in action. He resembled an English cob in figure, was a fine animal, and all who were near the general became very fond of the horse." Gen. Longstreet says: "I remember clearly Gen. Taylor and his war horse Old Whitey. His usual position when his horse was standing was one leg over the pommel of the saddle. Stonewall Jackson's horse Sorrel was much of the style of Old Whitey, but was

not white."
The last survivor of President Taylor's immediate family writes: "You ask about Old Whitey. He was a great pet with us all, and was never ridden after my father's return from Mexico, and when he went to Washington the war horse was sent to his plantation. During his term as President there was so much interest and curiosity expressed to see the old charger that he had him brought to Washington, and after my father's death he was sent back to the plantation, then the home of my brother Richard, where Whitey lived to a good old age. He was pretty well denuded of both mane and tail by sightseers."

An army comrade who saw Taylor's harger as he passed through Cumberland, Md., precisely half a century ago, corrobo rates the statement as to Whitey's almost hairless tail, adding that he was a well formed, medium-sized saddle horse, who created almost as much interest and curi-

general himself would have aroused. Scott's Two Favorites.

Winfield Scott, born two years later than Taylor, during his campaigns in Mexico rode two favorite war horses. They were both about seventeen hands, for he was so large and heavy that no ordinary horse could carry him. Rollo was a beautiful bay, stylish and spirited, and the other charger was a bright sorrel named Washington. The battle steed owned by Scott during the civil war was, like Rollo, a blood bay, but nearly eighteen hands high. He was probably the largest and most powerful steed ever ridden by a soldier. The old general was greatly attached to Napoleon, as he named him, and when, owing to the infirmities of age, he could no longer use him under the saddle, he was driven in harness to Scott's coupe. The day before the hero of the two widely separated wars of 1812 and 1846 died at West Point, in May, 1866, he called the groom, who is still living, to his bedside, and said: "Peter, take good care of my horse." At the military funeral, which followed four days later at West Point, the leviathan Napoleon, properly caparisoned, followed the remains of his master in the procession to the United States cemetery, a procession which included Grant, seven corps com-manders and some two hundred general and field officers, all on foot, walking behind Scott's war horse. Captain May's Black Tom.

Only less celebrated than Old Rough and Ready's favorite charger was Capt. Charles Augustus May's Black Tom, a magnificent and coal black gelding, such a peerless steed as Theodore Winthrop introduced in his finest story under the name of Don

Fulano, or the Forest King in Oulda's novel of "Under Two Flags." May, mounted on Tom, was the beau sabreur of Taylor's army in Mexico, enjoying the same reputation for dash that Custer won in the Army of the Potomae nearly two decades later. At the head of his squadron of the 2d United States Dragoons Captain May led a gallant charge against a Mexican battery in the battle of Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846, and, leaping Tom over one of the guns, captured General La Vega and the entire battery of six pieces. May enjoyed an unsurpassed military rec ord for leaping with Tom, and, it is possible, one that has never been equaled in the hunting field or even on the race

The Hon. Francis Lawley, perhaps the highthundering along at a terrific speed, the jet-black steed nearly seventeen hands high and May over six feet, sitting like a centaur. Tom gave a mighty jump, but fell short, and, of course, man and horse had a very sudden and exceedingly cold bath, for the attempt was made in midwinter.

Therefore, through your glass, Fitz Roy. I am going to take a rest. When they reach that copse near the gap in the hills wake me." Then he lay down, and was fast askeep in a minute. In the midst of the critical operations before Waterioo, feeling weary, he laid himself down, put a newspaper over his face, and took a nap.

From the lowest-priced to the very finest-Hahn's shoes are all guaranteed.

SATURDAY'S SHOE VALUES CAP THE CLIMAX.

During the worst days of the week we have been as busy as the proverbial bee. Tomorrow will wind up one of the busiest weeks of the season, and if weather clears up the sales will no doubt break our record.

The cause of these immense shoe sales is no secret. We have had the pick of the best shoes in the land at prices which have enabled us to put before you shoes at lower prices than other shoe stores pay for them at wholesale. On every side we have been besieged by makers of reliable footwear to help them unload their over-stock as the result of backward spring weather. The special values tomorrow truly cap the climax in our long career of marvelous shoe selling.

WOMEN'S

Women's Finest \$3.00
Oxford Ties. Oxford Ties,

Three styles of the very finest Handsewed Patent Ideal Kid Oxford Ties to be found at any price anywhere, which we guarantee absolutely, offering you a new pair if the uppers break before the first soles are worn through; turn and welt

Women's \$2.50 \$ 1.95 Stylish Oxfords, Twenty styles of Women's Black and Tan Vici Kid, Calf and Patent Leather Oxford Ties at this price. All shapes of toe; Cuban, French and common-sense heels; patent leathers guaranteed; equal grades cost \$2.50 elsewhere.

Women's \$2.50 \$ 1 .65 Oxford Ties,

1,500 pairs of Women's Black Vici Kid Oxfords, with hand-sewed welted soles; in nobby styles and most comfortable; came to us at a price which enables us to offer them at less than wholesale price. You will find it impossible to equal them elsewhere under \$2.50.

Women's \$1.50 \$ 1.15 & \$20xford Ties. Several hundred pairs of Women's All-patent Leather and Vici Kid Oxford Ties, with turn and welt soles, with military or French heels; Oxfords made to sell for \$1.50 and \$2; bought under price, hence \$1.15.

Women's \$1.50 95°. Oxford Ties, 149 pairs of Women's Vici Kid Oxford Ties, with extension soles, patent tips, in A to E widths and all sizes; the best \$1.50 Oxford to be had, for 95c. Only 149 pairs, so hurry!

CHILD'S.

Boys' \$2.50 \$ 1.95 Oxford Ties. Boys' Patent Coltskin Oxford Ties, with perforated vamps and rope-stitched ex-tension-edge soles; the very best \$2.50 values, for \$1.95 tomorrow.

Girls' & Boys' \$ 1.50 \$2 Oxfords. The very stylish Patent Leather, Vici Kid and Box Calf Oxford Ties, in newest shapes, for boys and girls, with light or heavy soles; grades which others are offering at \$2. Our price, \$1.50.

Misses' \$1.50 \$1.25 Vici Kid Shoes vici Kid Shoes.

Misses' Tan and Black Vict Kid Lace and Button Boots, in a half dozen differ-ent styles; the same as we have sold over 3,000 pairs since January 1 without a single complaint; none sold anywhere at \$1.50 which equal them, for \$1.25.

Child's \$1.25 95C.

Girls' One and Two-strap Sandals, of vici kid and patent leather, and Boys' and Girls' Vici Kid and Patent Leather Ox-fords, with light and heavy soles; shoes you always pay at least \$1.25 for, for 95c. Boys' & Girls', 39C.

Boys' and Girls' Stout White, Brown and Black Tennis Oxfords, in all sizes; the very best quality and exceedingly desirable for vacation wesr, for they're next in comfort and coolness to going barefooted; 39c. pair.

MEN'S.

Men's Patent Leather \$3.50 Footwear.

The most fashionable Patent Leather Lace and Button Shoes and Oxfords and Blucherette Ties, backed up by our printed guarantee, which assures you of a new pair for any which break before the soles are worn through. Newest shapes.

Men's Stylish \$7.50 Oxfords.

Men's Tan and Black Calf and Kid and Patent Leather Oxfords, with Goodyear welted soles and in latest and most desir-able shapes, with or without perforated vamps, wide extension-edge and close-edge soles; equal at every point to most adver-tised \$3.50 shoes, for \$2.50.

Men's \$2.50 High and Low \$ 1.95 Shoes,

Men's patent leather, black and tan calf, vici kid and velvet calf high shoes, Oxfords and southern ties—in seven styles; close and extension soles—grades which are never sold elsewhere under \$2.50, for \$1.35.

Men's Easy \$1.50 \$2 Oxfords.

Corner 7th and K Sts.

Men's Soft Black and Brown Vici Kid Oxford Ties, in plain broad toes or stylish round toes, with tips; very cool, com-fortable and durable shoes, which equal any offered at \$2, for \$1.50.

WM. HAHN & CO.'S 1914 and 1916 Pa. Ave. 3 Reliable Shoe Houses, 233 Pa. Ave. S.E.

rather difficult horse for any one but his ********************************** master to ride or control. A Maryland friend, wishing to make a fine appearance before a Baltimore belle, borrowed May's steed, but bearing too hard on the bit when in front of the lady's residence in

Cathedral street, Tom began bucking, finally tossing the lover into the street and galloping back to his stable. One who well remembers them assures the writer that it was a beautiful sight to see Capt. May prancing along the streets of Baltimore on his magnificent Kentucky charger. Tom passed many tranquil years on a Maryland farm, where he was buried with military honors. Before this was done his four hoofs were cut off, with a view to making drinking cups of them as memorials of one of the two most famous American horses of the Mexican war. In some way the project was postponed; the colonel, as he came to be called in later days, passed away in 1864 without its being carried out. His widow, who preserved them for thirty-five years, with the same purpose in view, died in May, 1899, without having the hoofs transformed into silvermounted cups. This the writer may be permitted to mention that he the more regrets for the reason that he was to have been the fortunate possessor of one of them. Albert Sydney Johnston's Fire-Eater.

Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell in the first day's flerce struggle at Shiloh, held the highest rank of any soldier killed during the civil war. He was a great lover of animals, and when appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy in 1822 owned a beautiful saddle horse, which he presented to his sister, saying: "I cannot sell Charlie; he might fall into hands where he would be badly treated; but you will always be kind to him." Young Johnston had invariably displayed unusual kindness to his horse and dogs, often leading the former when he believed Charlie had be-

come fatigued. In the war of the rebellion he owned several chargers, but his favorite was a large thoroughbred bay, which he called Fire-Like all his horses, he was large and powerful, for only such could carry a man of Gen. Johnston's majestic proportions. He was six feet two inches in height, with massive figure, suggesting resem-blance to Washington, and when astride of Fire-Eater was the beau ideal of an army commander, his appearance acting as an inspiration to his soldiers. Whenever they

caught sight of him in the saddle their shouts were irrepressible. On Sunday morning, April 6, as he mounted Fire-Eater, about daybreak, he said to his staff, "Tonight we will water our horses in the Tennessee river." Early in the afternoon, as the general was leading a successful charge against the Union troops, who were falling back to another line, delivering volleys as they retreated, a minie bullet caused a mortal wound, from which the commander of the confederate army died within half an hour, having bled to death for lack of proper surgical attention. One of his staff states: "My own horse having run off when I dismounted, I mounted Fire-Eater, General Johnston's horse, but found him so badly crippled that I dismounted to examine, finding that he was wounded in three legs by musket balls. I rode him to the rear, where we left Gen-eral Johnston's orderly with two fresh horses, left Fire-Eater with the orderly, mounting one of the fresh horses and pro-ceeding to report to General Beauregard." Besides the fatal wound Johnston had pre-viously received during the day three slight

Col. William Preston Johnston, late president of Tulane University, New Orleans, in a recent letter to the writer, says: "After my father's death I rode Fire-Eater to the end of the war. I was captured with President Davis, and when we approached Macon I was sent into the city on parole to request General Wilson not to separate the president and his staff. He granted the request, but directed me not to leave the hotel. My horse was hitched outside, and I never saw or heard of Fire-Eater again."

Wellington's Physical Powers. From the Atlantic Magazine. Wellington on one occasion started, Sir

Herbert Maxwell tells us, at 7 a.m., rode to a place twenty-eight miles distant, here held a review, and was back at the place from which he had started for dinner between 4 and 5 p.m. He galloped twentysix miles and back to see whether damage had been done to a pontoon train. He rode seventeen miles in two hours from Freneda to Ciudad Rodrigo, where he dined, gave a ball and supped; was in the saddle again at 8 a.m., galloped back to Freneda by 6 and was doing business again at noon. He rose regularly at 6, and wrote till 9; and after The Hon.Francis Lawley, perhaps the highest British authority on the subject, gives thirty-four feet as the greatest distance ever covered by an English horse in a steeplechase or elsewhere. Black Tom jumped thirty-five feet on a wager during the Mexican war, and three years later May made another bet that, with a fiying start of fifty yards, he could leap Tom across a canal thirty-six feet in width. They came thundering along at a terrific speed, the fet-black steed nearly seventeen hands

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A Hard-Working Candidate.

One candidate for a seat in the Australian commonwealth parliament issued on the eve of the election the following statement: "I have traveled in the conduct of this contest more than 10,000 miles, a large portion on foot. I have published and circulated, chiefly by my own hands, or by those of members of my family, 1,700,000 pages of literature in book form. I have livered in the constituency, and 125,000 cles?"

literature can fail to have its effect." Alas! it was only too possible. The candidate who tramped, printed and published on this colossal scale found himself at the bottom of the poll when the numbers were

From the Chicago Tribune.

Teacher-"As I have been telling you, there are two general classes of workers. Tommy, does your father make his living published 139,000 copies of speeches de-

copies of four-page circulars. It is utterly Tommy—'Neither one, ma'am. He's a po-impossible that this amount of work and liceman at the big railroad deepo."